

Patent Application
Customer No. 22,852
Attorney Docket No.: 08516.0002-00

UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION
FOR
SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING BUSINESS SCHEMAS WITH
PREDEFINED SEQUENCES AND DOCUMENTS
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01 **PROCESSING BUSINESS SCHEMAS WITH PREDEFINED SEQUENCES
AND PREDEFINED DOCUMENTS**

02 Field of the Invention

03 The present invention generally relates to data processing and, more particularly, relates to computer systems, computer programs, and methods that support electronic business.

04 Background of the Invention

05 Small companies - especially in the area of traditional craft professions - face challenges to participate in electronic business (or electronic collaboration). These companies need (a) to invest in complex and expensive computer systems to be installed at local computers, or (b) to register with market places at remote computers (access via browser and Internet). In both cases (a) (b), the companies are bound by the particulars of the local or remote computer systems. Changes lead to further costs for software/hardware, user training, registration and the like.

06 There is an ongoing need to provide improved computer systems, programs and methods that alleviate these and other problems.

07 Short Description of the Drawings

- 08 FIG. 1 is an overview about the invention illustrating
a computer program of the invention in
communication with a similar program, an
application and a repository;
- 09 FIG. 2 is a simplified flow chart diagram of a method
of the present invention;
- 010 FIG. 3 is a diagram of exemplary business transactions
that belong to an exemplary schema for the
exemplary business process PURCHASING;
- 011 FIG. 4 is a diagram of exemplary business documents
that also belong to the exemplary schema for
PURCHASING;
- 012 FIG. 5 is an exemplary business document PURCHASING
ORDER;
- 013 FIG. 6 is an exemplary selector mask used in the
computer program;
- 014 FIG. 7 is a diagram with details for an optional
service module;
- 015 FIG. 8 is a diagram showing a separation of layout and
data in communication between the first and
second programs;
- 016 FIG. 9 is a simplified XML-based UBL-schema in form of
a UBL-diagram.
- 017 FIG. 10 is a simplified type definition overview for the
UBL-diagram of FIG. 9;
- 018 FIG. 11 is a simplified XML statement of an exemplary
delivery notification document in the schema of
FIGS. 9-10; and

019 FIG. 12 is a simplified computer system for implementing
the present invention.

020 Summary of the Invention

021 According to an embodiment of the invention, a program
for a personal computer (PC) is specialized for
business. The PC program enables business communication
with similar PC programs (e.g. of small trade partners)
and with the back-end of multi-tier client/server
applications (e.g. of large trade partners). The PC
programs and the applications load business schemas from
a repository. A business process schema (hereinafter
"business schema") is a predefined sequence of business
transactions in combination with predefined documents
assigned to each transaction.

022 For the user of the program, the invention has
advantages. The user only needs the schemas. Installing
the program on the PC is similarly easy as installing a
commercial office suite program. Suites are commonly
used in small companies. The suites offer word
processing and spread-sheet programs. The business
program enhances functionality to the suites. A user
interface similar to that of the other suite programs
eases learning and saves training costs. In the
alternative, the user reads and writes the documents
with the programs of the suite (that are familiar to him
or her).

023 Preferably, the repository is a central repository.
Communication to/from the PC program is accomplished via
Internet. The schemas support electronic business and

electronic collaboration. The same schemas are acceptable for the PC programs and for the application programs.

024 Detailed Description of the Drawings

025 FIG. 1 is an overview of an embodiment of the invention illustrating first computer 901 with first program 101 (the "PC program"), second computer 902 with second program 102, optional third computer 902 with third program 103 (the "application"), and repository 150 (or "database").

026 Computer program 101 is a program for first computer 901 to participate in electronic business (and to perform collaboration tasks). Program 101 comprises communication module 110, schema module 120 and - optionally - service module 130.

027 Communication module 110 supports communication 410 between first program 901 and second computer 902 (with respective programs 101, 102).

028 Schema module 120 loads business schema 300/500 from central repository 150. Business schema 300/500 is a predefined sequence of business transactions (cf. 310-370 in FIG. 3) combined with documents (cf. 510-570 in FIG 4) that are assigned to the business transactions (310-370). Business schema 300/500 provides a predefined communication format (e.g., XML-based UBL, ebXML BPSS) applied to the documents (510-570). The communication format enables first computer 901 to participate in electronic business with second computer 902. The

documents (510-570) are based on UBL-compliant building blocks.

029 Besides from loading, schema module 120 is the business process module that creates, models, selects and processes documents.

030 Service module 130 (details in FIG. 7) supports modules 110 and 120 by providing interaction with the user (of computer 901) through input device 941 (e.g., keyboard, mouse) and output device 951 (e.g., screen). Service module 130 also provides further functions, such as storage. Distinguishing modules for predefined functions is convenient for explanation; those of skill in the art can re-distribute the functions.

031 Preferably, second computer 902 is under control of second computer program 102 that has substantially the same functions as the first program 101 (i.e. program 102 similar to program 101).

032 Preferably, communication module 110 has the following further features:

Communication module 110 supports communication 420 with third computer 903 under control of third computer program 103. Program 103 is a business application. The communication format (provided by business schema 300/500) enables first computer 901 to participate in electronic business with third computer 903.

033 Communication module 110 forwards the documents (310-370) to second computer 902 and to third computer 903 for interpreting and processing by second computer program 102 and third computer program 103, respectively.

034 Communication module 110 is adapted to use program resources (non-business) on first computer 901 that are word processing tools (e.g., to edit documents), email tools (e.g., to forward or to receive documents), browser tools, graphic user interface tools (e.g. to display and move icons).

It is an advantage that commercially available programs in a suite can be used so that program 101 is an add-on tool to enhance the functionality of the available programs.

035 Preferably, program 101 is adapted to be operated on first computer 901 being a personal computer (PC).

036 Turning to communication 420 between computer 901 and 903, the following is provided in computer 901 (an program 101): communication module 110 is adapted to support communication with a business application being the back-end of a client/server application (i.e. program 103). Communication module 110 supports communication with business application being an ERP (enterprise resource planning) system. Client /server ERP applications are commercially available, for example, SAP Aktiengesellschaft, Walldorf (Baden), Germany, for example, under the name "R/3".

037 Preferably, communication module 110 is adapted to communicate via a protocol such as: ebXML (electronic business XML) messaging, SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol) and WSDL (Web Services Description Language; describing interfaces between application and web services).

- 038 Preferably, schema module 120 has the following features: Schema module 120 provides a selection mask (125, cf. FIG. 5) to the user of the first computer (901) to select a context for identifying documents 510-570 and transactions 310-370. For actually presenting mask 125 to screen and to receive the selection, program 101 uses its service module 130.
- 039 For example, repository 150 is an ebXML repository or an SAP Integration Repository. XML-based vocabulary rules are currently developed under the term Universal Business Language (UBL, also called: "Unified Business Language").
- 040 For convenience of explanation, further features that will be described in connection with program 101 are applicable for system and method as well. The description of the program is therefore also valid for system and method. As detailed and more general description of a network computer system is given at the end of the specification (cf. FIG. 12).
- 041 Download directions are defined from program 101 to repository 150, from program 102 to repository 150, and from program 103 to repository 150; an upload direction is defined as the opposite direction.
- 042 FIG. 2 is a simplified flow chart diagram of a method 400 of the present invention. Method 400 to participate in electronic business in a computer network system having computers 901, 902 and 903 has the following steps:
- 043 Step loading (430) business schema 300/500 from central repository 150 to first computer 901 as a predefined

sequence of business transactions (310-370 in electronic business that computer 901 performs with computer 902 and with computer 903). The sequence uses a predefined communication format (explained above) that is used by computer 902 and by computer 903.

044 Step communicating (410, 420) according to business schema 300/500 between computers 901, 902, 903. Program 101 on computer 901 interacts with program 102 on computer 902 and interacts with a business application 103 on computer 903.

045 As mentioned, step communicating is supported by communication module 110 on computer 901.

046 FIG. 3 is a diagram of exemplary business transactions that belong to an exemplary schema 300/500 for the exemplary business process PURCHASING. Schema 300/500 can be used with other processes as well. PURCHASING is defined between BUYER and SELLER, companies or persons that operate, for example, computers 901, 902 (with programs 101, 102), respectively. PURCHASING can also be performed between computers 901/903 (as illustrated, cf. FIG. 1) and computers 902/903.

047 Exemplary transactions from transaction 310 REQUEST FOR QUOTE to transaction 370 REMITTANCE ADVICE are indicated with directions (BUYER TO SELLER or vice versa). This sequence is usually predefined. The user of computer 901 can modify the sequence (cf. FIG. 7).

048 FIG. 4 is a diagram of exemplary business documents that also belong to the exemplary schema for PURCHASING. Documents 510-570 (D:) are aggregations of UBL-

components (C:). For convenience of explanation, the documents 510-570 have names that correspond to transactions 310-370 (cf. FIG. 3) from REQUEST to REMITTANCE. Exemplary components are listed for document 310 (REQUEST) from C: BUYER ADDRESS to C: TEXT. Document 530 is further illustrated in connection with FIG. 5.

049 FIG. 5 is an exemplary business document 530 PURCHASING ORDER. Exemplary components from C: BUYER ADDRESS to C: TEXT are given at predefined layout positions (cf. templates, FIG. 8). The user has already typed in content data like ALPHA CORP for C: BUYER ADDRESS. Communicating with the predefined format allows that the recipient of document (i.e. SELLER with program 102) receives data in a form suitable for processing (e.g., preparing the PURCHASE ORDER RESPONSE document 540 following in the sequence next).

050 FIG. 6 is an exemplary selector mask 125 used in computer program 101. For example, the context is selected from business process (e.g., purchasing, FIG. 3-5), product classification (e.g. bread), industry classification (e.g., bakery), geopolitical (e.g., Germany), official constraints (e.g., specific laws for bakeries), business process role (e.g., buyer), supporting role (e.g., third party like service providers), and system capabilities (standard or physical system constraints).

051 It is an advantage that program 101 is independent from contexts (e.g., independent from product or industry) and that program 101 can operate in different contexts.

Selection mask 125 has pull-down options (for example to select "purchasing" as a business process).

052 FIG. 7 is a diagram with details for service module 130. The figure illustrates additional functions of service module 130 on the left side by keywords and illustrates exemplary visualizations on the right side by screen icons or document previews.

053 Service module 130 stores downloaded schema 300/500 locally on the first computer 901. Service module 130 modifies schema 300/500 in cooperation with the user (of computer 901). It is an advantage to store often-used schemas in computer 901 (e.g. supporting the re-use of documents). Persons of skill in the art can implement storing, for example, by a local database on computer 901. Also, instances of documents D: (with components C:) can be stored separately depending on the type of component. For example, instances of C: ADDRESS are stored in address tables. The figures illustrate a simplified example by showing the tree YOUR DOCUMENTS, YOUR TRANSACTIONS for the context BUSINESS. Modifications are indicated to the user (e.g., symbol: M in a circle). Harmonization (for example with schemas in repository 150) is indicated to the user (e.g., symbol H: in circle).

054 In general, service module 130 combines input received from the user of program 101 with data from the repository to data that goes into business document 500. It is an advantage to combine manual input with automatic input. The user is in full control of the business.

- 055 Service module 130 cooperates with schema module 120 to forward business documents 500 with input data into repository 150. Sending modified schema in reverse direction (upload direction) to the repository is convenient for harmonization purposes.
- 056 Service module 130 uses graphic representations on an output device (951, e.g. screen) of computer 901 to show the current status in the sequence of business schema 300/500 and to modify the sequence. As illustrated by simplified example under the keyword GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION, the user changes the sequence order from "step 350 (ship notice) prior to step 360 (invoice)" as in FIG. 3 to "step 350 simultaneous with step 360". As illustrated, the user just drags icons labeled "SHIP NOTICE" and "INVOICE" from left/right position to above/below position.
- 057 Service module 130 indicates the arrival of documents 510-570 at computer 901 and opens documents 510-570 in the layout that has been defined by the sender of the documents 510-570 (e.g., by program 102 or 103). As illustrated under the keyword ARRIVAL/DISPLAY, service module 130 displays a text (YOU HAVE RECEIVED ... see illustrated on the left) and opens the document by a word processing tool or a spreadsheet tool (i.e. part of the office suite) in the format (see illustration on the right).
- 058 Also, service module 130 identifies to transactions that follows in the sequence: D: INVOICE (document 560, cf. FIG. 4) is followed by D: REMITTANCE ADVICE (document 570). Therefore, service module 130 informs the user and loads the REMITTANCE. This feature is provided because

transactions 300 (of schema 300/500) are portions for performing workflows task (on first computer 901).

- 059 FIG. 8 is a diagram showing a separation of layout and data in communication between first program 101 and second program 102 (on computers 901, 902). Optionally, computer program 101 supports the separation of layout data of documents (500) and business data of documents. This separation is made possible by the technical coding for the format (e.g., XML tags). The coding remains hidden from the user who sees icons (cf. FIG. 7) or text (like "ADDRESS"). The user may use suite programs to changes the layout of a documents without changing the schema.
- 060 The documents (e.g., 540 D: Purchase Order, cf. FIGS. 4-5) have 2 templates: The first template DATA-T is provided for data content (e.g., actual address data "ALPHA CORP..." for C: ADDRESS) and for semantic content (i.e. meaning of the components). The second template LAYOUT-T is provided for layout information (e.g., C: ADDRESS top left position) and formatting information (e.g., C: ADDRESS in italics). LAYOUT-T is conveniently provided in XSL FO (Extensible Stylesheet Language - Formatting Objects). The specification is available to the public from the W3C (Word Wide Web Consortium).
- 061 The templates can be provided for each document (one template per document) or for each component (one template per component). The second template enriches the first template; there is not need to send the second template with every communication.

- 062 As illustrated at the top, layout goes via repository 150 (public, standard), but data goes directly (private, business data). Instead of a full LAYOUT-T, programs 101/102 optionally send layout identification to repository 150 that provides the full LAYOUT-T. This approach saves communication bandwidth by avoiding repeated sending of templates. As illustrated below, in the alternative, both layout and data can go directly.
- 063 The separation is likely applicable for communication between programs 102/103 and 101/103. The separation is applicable in all directions (i.e. to and from programs 101, 102, 103, download, upload directions).
- 064 FIG. 9 is a simplified XML-based UBL-diagram. Given are components such as "Details" and documents such as "DeliveryNotification" (cf. 330/550, upper left corner of the figure). The term "details" in the headlines indicates that components are aggregated.
- 065 FIG. 10 is a simplified type definition overview for the UBL-diagram of FIG 9. Details refer to data type definitions (e.g., URI unified resource indicator for addresses).
- 066 FIG. 11 is a simplified XML statement of an exemplary delivery notification document in the schema of FIGS. 9-10. The schema has been loaded to a directory on personal computer 901. The example gives details for the document/transaction "DELIVERY NOTIFICATION". The XML statement is equivalent to the diagrams of FIGS. 9-10.

067 An embodiment of the present invention is now summarized as system 901/902 for executing electronic business.

System 901/902 has first computer 901 and second computer 902 interconnected and communicating through a network. Computers 901 and 902 are controlled by first program 101 and second program 102, respectively, and network interfaces (illustrated by communication module 110) for communicating through the network. Computer 901 has a display (e.g., screen 951) for displaying data and operations related to the business and a user input (e.g., keyboard 941) for allowing a user (of computer 901) to provide inputs for executing the business. As part of program 101, first computer 901 has schema module 120 to load business schema 300/500 from central repository 150. Business schema 300/500 is a predefined sequence of business transactions 310-370. Documents 510-570 are assigned to business transactions 310-370. Business schema 300/500 uses a predefined format that enables business communication between computers 901 and 902.

068 Program 102 on computer 902 has a schema module with features (i.e., load schema 300/500 from repository, enable business communication) that are substantially equivalent to schema module 120 of program 101.

069 Computer System in General

070 FIG. 12 is a simplified block diagram of exemplary computer system 999 having a plurality of computers 900, 901, 902 (or even more).

- 071 Computer 900 can communicate with computers 901 and 902 over network 990. Computer 900 has processor 910, memory 920, bus 930, and, optionally, input device 940 and output device 950 (I/O devices, user interface 960). As illustrated, various embodiments of the invention may be implemented by computer program product 100 (CPP), carrier 970 and signal 980.
- 072 In respect to computer 900, computer 901/902 is sometimes referred to as "remote computer", computer 901/902 is, for example, a server, a peer device or other common network node, and typically has many or all of the elements described relative to computer 900.
- 073 Computer 900 is, for example, a conventional personal computer (PC), a desktop device or a hand-held device, a multiprocessor computer, a pen computer, a microprocessor-based or programmable consumer electronics device, a minicomputer, a mainframe computer, a personal mobile computing device, a mobile phone, a portable or stationary personal computer, a palmtop computer or the like.
- 074 Processor 910 is, for example, a central processing unit (CPU), a micro-controller unit (MCU), digital signal processor (DSP), or the like.
- 075 Memory 920 is elements that temporarily or permanently store data and instructions. Although memory 920 is illustrated as part of computer 900, memory can also be implemented in network 990, in computers 901/902 and in processor 910 itself (e.g., cache, register), or elsewhere. Memory 920 can be a read only memory (ROM), a random access memory (RAM), or a memory with other access options. Memory 920 is physically implemented by

- computer-readable media, for example: (a) magnetic media, like a hard disk, a floppy disk, or other magnetic disk, a tape, a cassette tape; (b) optical media, like optical disk (CD-ROM, digital versatile disk - DVD); (c) semiconductor media, like DRAM, SRAM, EPROM, EEPROM, memory stick.
- 076 Optionally, memory 920 is distributed. Portions of memory 920 can be removable or non-removable. For reading from media and for writing in media, computer 900 uses well-known devices, for example, disk drives, or tape drives.
- 077 Memory 920 stores modules such as, for example, a basic input output system (BIOS), an operating system (OS), a program library, a compiler, an interpreter, and a text-processing tool. Modules are commercially available and can be installed on computer 900. For simplicity, these modules are not illustrated.
- 078 CPP 100 has program instructions and - optionally - data that cause processor 910 to execute method steps of the present invention. In other words, CPP 100 can control the operation of computer 900 and its interaction in network system 999 so that it operates to perform in accordance with the invention. For example and without the intention to be limiting, CPP 100 can be available as source code in any programming language, and as object code ("binary code") in a compiled form.
- 079 Although CPP 100 is illustrated as being stored in memory 920, CPP 100 can be located elsewhere. CPP 100 can also be embodied in carrier 970.
- 080 Carrier 970 is illustrated outside computer 900. For communicating CPP 100 to computer 900, carrier 970 is

conveniently inserted into input device 940. Carrier 970 is implemented as any computer readable medium, such as a medium largely explained above (cf. memory 920).

Generally, carrier 970 is an article of manufacture having a computer readable medium with computer readable program code to cause the computer to perform methods of the present invention. Further, signal 980 can also embody computer program product 100.

081 Having described CPP 100, carrier 970, and signal 980 in connection with computer 900 is convenient. Optionally, further carriers and further signals embody computer program products (CPP) to be executed by further processors in computers 901 and 902.

082 Input device 940 provides data and instructions for processing by computer 900. Device 940 can be a keyboard, a pointing device (e.g., mouse, trackball, cursor direction keys), microphone, joystick, game pad, scanner, or disc drive. Although the examples are devices with human interaction, device 940 can also be a device without human interaction, for example, a wireless receiver (e.g., with satellite dish or terrestrial antenna), a sensor (e.g., a thermometer), a counter (e.g., a goods counter in a factory). Input device 940 can serve to read carrier 970.

083 Output device 950 presents instructions and data that have been processed. For example, this can be a monitor or a display, (cathode ray tube (CRT), flat panel display, liquid crystal display (LCD), speaker, printer, plotter, vibration alert device. Output device 950 can communicate with the user, but it can also communicate with further computers.

- 084 Input device 940 and output device 950 can be combined to a single device. Any device 940 and 950 can be provided optional.
- 085 Bus 930 and network 990 provide logical and physical connections by conveying instruction and data signals. While connections inside computer 900 are conveniently referred to as "bus 930", connections between computers 900-902 are referred to as "network 990". Optionally, network 990 includes gateways which are computers that specialize in data transmission and protocol conversion.
- 086 Devices 940 and 950 are coupled to computer 900 by bus 930 (as illustrated) or by network 990 (optional). While the signals inside computer 900 are mostly electrical signals, the signals in network are electrical, electromagnetic, optical or wireless (radio) signals.
- 087 Networks are commonplace in offices, enterprise-wide computer networks, intranets and the Internet (e.g., world wide web). Network 990 can be a wired or a wireless network. To name a few network implementations, network 990 can be, for example, a local area network (LAN), a wide area network (WAN), a public switched telephone network (PSTN); a Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN), an infra-red (IR) link, a radio link, like Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS), Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM), Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA), or satellite link.
- 088 A variety of transmission protocols, data formats and conventions is known, for example, as transmission control protocol/internet protocol (TCP/IP), hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP), secure HTTP, wireless application protocol (WAP), unique resource locator

(URL), a unique resource identifier (URI), hypertext markup language (HTML), extensible markup language (XML), extensible hypertext markup language (XHTML), wireless markup language (WML), Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML).

- 089 Interfaces coupled between the elements are also well known in the art. For simplicity, interfaces are not illustrated. An interface can be, for example, a serial port interface, a parallel port interface, a game port, a universal serial bus (USB) interface, an internal or external modem, a video adapter, or a sound card.
- 090 Computer and program are closely related. As used hereinafter, phrases, such as "the computer provides" and "the program provides", are convenient abbreviation to express actions by a computer that is controlled by a program.

References

101,102,103	programs
110	communication module
120	schema module
125	selection mask
130	service module
150	repository
300,3x0	business transactions
300/500	schema
400,4xx	method, method steps
500,5x0	business documents
901,902,903	first, second, third computers
941	input device of first computer
951	output device of first computer
9xx	computer components
BPSS	Business Process Specification Schema
C:	UBL-component of document
D:	document as aggregation of UBL-components
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
FO	Formatting Objects
T:	transaction
UBL	Universal Business Language
W3C	Word Wide Web Consortium
XML	Extensible Markup Language
XSL	Extensible Stylesheet Language